which had been found imbedded in the river Tyne.

A staircase leads to the hypocaust which was discovered in excavating for the foundation, and described in our pages at the time. A visit to this will amply repay the lovers of antiquity; and its minute agreement with the details given by Vitruvius should be noticed.

The artificers' works generally have been performed by Mr. Trego; the iron-work by Messrs. Dewer; and the wood-work has been seasoned by Messrs. Davison and Symington's patent desiccating process. The floor of the merchants' area was laid down by the first-named of these gentlemen, Mr. Davison.

The cost of this Exchange will be about 40,000*l*. A view of the exterior of the building, which has a circular tower 100 feet high at the angle of the two fronts, forming the principal entrance and containing a staircase leading to the several stories, will be found in our fifth volume, page 566.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

It has been stated in The Builder that 70,000 houses in the metropolis are without a supply of water; and the public are recommended to raise an outcry until a supply be raised,—but how the outcry is to accomplish the object does not appear.

These houses are mostly of the smallest class, situated in courts and alleys, and occupied by tenants paying weekly rents to landlords, whose great object is to make the properties as profitable as possible. The tenants get their water how they can—from pumps or common cocks in the neighbourhood, or perhaps buy or beg of some publican or shopkeeper. Two difficulties must be dealt with, in order to remove the evil. An outlay must be made, to convey the water into the houses; and an annual payment must be secured to the parties who convey the water: it would be idle to expect that the Henley, or any other water-works company (new or old) would spend money to improve other persons' property, or afford a supply of water, except upon remunerative principles. It is the owners of the property only that must be looked to; and there can be no more reason why a man should be allowed to let a house for the manufacture of fever and pestilence, than that he should be allowed to poison the atmosphere in any other manner. E.

*** E. does not see how an outcry for water is to aid in obtaining a good supply of it. He may depend on it that without an outcry it will never be procured. The outcry must be for *sufficient* water, *pure* water, and *cheap* water; and when this is to be had, and the vital importance of it is brought to the minds of all, landlords will *feel* made, or *be* made to afford it, to those not sufficiently strong to claim it for themselves. Can the existing water companies comply with the requirement? That they do not is certain. If *they* cannot, or will not, those who will undertake to do so should be supported on all hands. A continuous and abundant supply of *pure* water is imperatively demanded. We direct attention to the following communication on same subject.

I beg, through your valuable journal, to call the attention of the public to the source from whence all the water for the southern districts of London is supplied. Whilst a great portion of the north side of the Thames,—say the City of London, and parts around, are supplied from the New River—a stream comparatively pure,*—and this district has suffered very slightly with respect to the cholera,—the south side, such as Lambeth, Newington, &c. &c., has suffered a dreadful mortality. May not this be greatly attributed to the water, impregnated as it is with everything that is bad and prejudicial to health? And, though the water company professes to filter it before it is sent in to our houses, which they may do, as regards anything like substances, they cannot filter the filthy mixture of liquids from it any more than they could, by filtering, turn beer into spring water. Consequently we, on the south side of London, are compelled to drink it, such as it is. I think, after this, we cannot wonder at the amount of illness and death. The only wonder is, that we are not all poisoned together, for it only requires one moment's consideration, or a glance at the points in the river from whence the supply is taken, to fully explain the greater extent of mortality on the south side of London over the north. The Thames water was bad enough before, but since the flushing of the sewers, of course it is ten times worse than ever;—so they, in their wisdom, flush the sewers on the north side of London, and we, on the south side, are compelled to drink it,—a very pretty state of things truly. Common sense would immediately condemn such a plan, but that is an article in very little use amongst committees. One sensible man would do more practical good than half the committees combined. The state of the river has been so abominable of late that the steam-boat passengers could scarcely bear the smell; and yet this filth is served up for domestic purposes. Such a course ought, in justice to the inhabitants, to be stopped as soon as possible; and this might be done by laying down a main, at any cost, by the side of the Kingston Railway, from about Kingston to their tanks in Battersea fields, so as to have a supply of water above the influence of the tide. Until some remedy be obtained, we must drink the pollutions of London, and die in consequence. R. M.

* *Only* comparatively so.—Ed.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

A chapel of ease is being erected on Letty-green, near Hertford, under the direction of Mr. G. Fowler Jones, to accommodate 125 in open seats, 100 of which are free. The style Early English; the plan a parallelogram, 50 feet by 21 feet; the walls of brick, faced with flint, with stone dressings; a bell turret on west gable; high pitched roof, open to the boarding, and stained and varnished; cost 630*l*., which has been raised by subscription, through the exertions of the rector of Hertingfordbury and some of the neighbouring gentlemen, the site being given by Lord Cowper. The building is to be ready for consecration towards the end of October.——Considerable alterations are now in progress, under the same architect, at the recently erected church at Tolmers, in the same county, to make it more ecclesiastical: it has, along with the school and master's house, been built and endowed by Mr. Thomas Mills, of Tolmers.——In consequence of the recent destruction of eight houses in the market-place of Cambridge by fire, it is now proposed to remove the whole of the west side of the market-hill, together with Warwick-street or Pump-lane, throwing open the market to St. Mary's Church, and the University buildings and grounds beyond.——The Sanitary and Drainage Committee of this town met the other day to receive tenders for drains in several important districts:—For Newmarket-road, 522 yards, tender of Samuel Peacock accepted, price 12*s*. 3*d*. per yard,—average depth 13 feet; other tenders were sent in, one at 18*s*., and another at 14*s*. a-yard:—For Gas-lane, offer of James Stevens taken, at 7*s*. 6*d*. per yard,—depth 7 feet 6 inches:—For Albert-street, John Hall's tender accepted, at 7*s*. 6*d*.,—depth 9 feet:—For Thompson's-lane the work is deferred:—For St. Peter's-street, 165 yards,—average depth 9 feet 6 inches, James Stevens, contractor, at 8*s*. 3*d*. per yard.——The contractors are carrying out the new sewerage of Colchester, with vigour.——The new church at Kemp-town, Brighton, erected principally at the expense of the Marquis of Bristol, with accommodation for the pupils of St. Mary's Hall for education of daughters of deceased clergymen, has been consecrated.——The Southampton Sanitary Committee have resolved to recommend the Board of Waterworks forthwith to form an additional reservoir on the common for the better supply of water to the town. The cost of a five acre reservoir was estimated at 2,300*l*.——It is seriously proposed to build an extensive university at Birkenhead, to constitute the Oxford or Cambridge of the north of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Westminster, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, have it is said already contributed 1,000*l*. each, and the highest sanction in the state, it is added, has been secured. A piece of ground, 10 acres in extent, belonging to Mr. Brassey, has been thought of as the *locus in quo*.——The Liverpool Health Committee recommend that five of the most crowded burial grounds be closed; namely, St. Nicholas's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. John's, and St. James's; and they have decided to apply to Parliament for power to close these fever-stills for ever.——The foundation stone of Wycliffe Chapel, Heaton Norris, was laid on Saturday week. It is to be in the Pointed style, from plans prepared by Mr. E. Walters, the architect of Cavendish Chapel and schools, Manchester. The chapel is to cost 2,000*l*., and will accommodate 600 adults and 160 children.——At Rochdale, on Monday week, a stone building, three stories high, 52 feet by 54 feet, built ten years ago, for handloom weaving flannels, and also six cottages, were "knocked down" for 225*l*. The handloom building alone cost more than 1,400*l*.

LAYING FIRST STONE OF THE NEW CITY OF LONDON PRISON.

The first stone of the new City Prison to be erected at Holloway, said by the Lord Mayor, who officiated, to be "the largest and most expensive building ever undertaken by the corporation," was laid on Wednesday last. According to the newspapers, for we received no intimation of the occurrence, the prison is intended for the separate confinement of four hundred convicted prisoners, and has large work-rooms attached. It is to be in the castellated style of architecture, and the main parts are to be faced with Kentish rag-stone.

A tower of considerable height will form a prominent feature, and by it the whole of the prison is to be ventilated. On each side of the main approach to the prison, and fronting the Camden-road, a dwelling-house, faced with red brick and Caen stone, will be erected, as residences for the governor and the chaplain. The entrance gateway and the porter's lodge will also be in the castellated style of architecture, faced with Kentish ragstone. The front portion of the main building, which will stand at a considerable distance from the road, will consist of a centre building, containing, on the basement, reception-cells, bath-rooms, examining-rooms, fumigating-rooms, furnace-rooms, and the principal staircase to the ground floor, which will contain offices for the governor, the magistrates'-room, and rooms for the medical officer and chaplain, and also separate visiting-places. On this floor will be a corridor, leading to the portion of the prison to be appropriated to adult prisoners; and above will be the chapel, arranged to contain separate inclosed seats for the prisoners.

Connected with the centre building, and diverging therefrom, will be four main wings, which are to be appropriated to the confinement of adult male prisoners. Each wing throughout the prison will contain a corridor the entire length and height of the building, with a projecting gallery on each story above the ground floor for access to the cells, and iron staircases leading thereto. The whole of the building appropriated to the confinement is to be fire-proof, and the floors will be formed with asphalte, with which also the roofs of the cells and corridors will be covered. The whole area contains about twelve acres of ground, and will be enclosed with a high wall.

INDURATED STONE.

In your publication of Sept. 15, I find an article on "Churchyard Monuments," wherein the decay and early ruin presented in their appearance is justly regretted. I would mention how this may be obviated.

In 1843, the hospital at Bayeux, also the cathedral and palace, were repaired and beautified with what is called indurated stone, and nothing in art can give more satisfaction than the result. The weather and all other influences usually detrimental to masonry, both as to durability and colour, have not the slightest effect thereon; and up to this moment no discolouration or decay is visible. This I can vouch for under the authority of the highest officers of the place, and amongst them, Judge Bertauldt.

I was much gratified lately when at Tonbridge Wells, to find a corroboration of the above, and much pleased to find the autho-

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